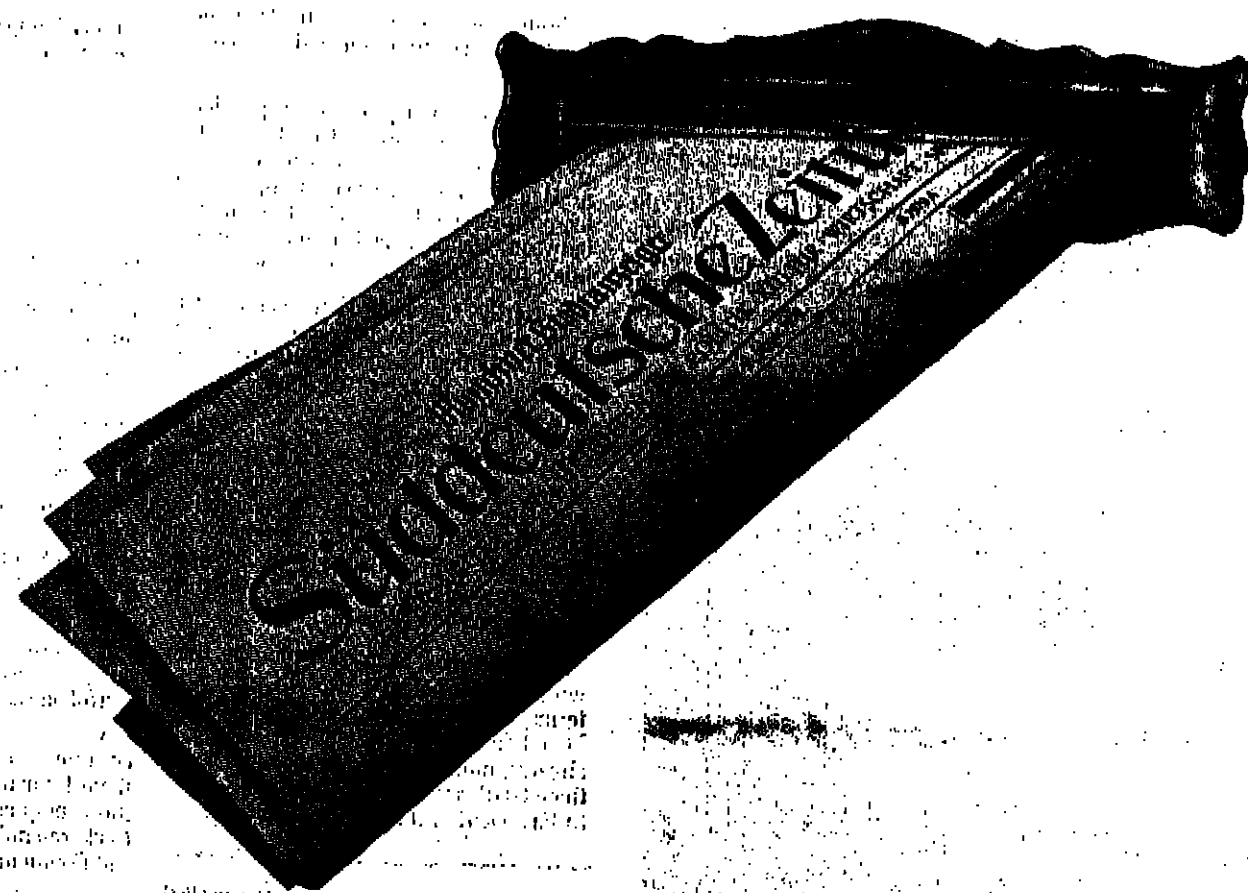


The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Wer etwas
zu sagen hat,
hat auch
die „Süddeutsche“



Astronauts' feat symbolises our technological century

Men's hearts and minds were moved more by the fate of the first hipwrecked astronaut than was to be expected in the event of a successful lunar landing. They have become true heroes of the age, successfully withstanding an environment hostile to all earthly life.

As the third team of astronauts to set foot on the Moon (Lovell, Haise and Wiger) would soon have been forgotten, it is they stand alongside or even above Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins as figures symbolic of late twentieth-century technology.

The moving moments of their dangerous but successfully concluded seven-day journey fire the imagination. From the adventures of the Argonauts in the ancient world to the computerised journey into space of the astronauts, the history of civilisation can tell many a tale of courageous men who risked their lives to reach a far-off and mysterious goal.

Adverting imminent danger and overcoming the weakness and inadequacy of the human body, they finally met with success, but failures as well as successes have kept the wheel of historic development in motion.

Survival involves learning from mistakes and inadequacies. A man who dares to go to the limits of his knowledge and ability must be prepared to call into question the point of his efforts and possibilities.

Has the development that began with the mastering of the Earth's gravitational pull by Yuri Gagarin of Russia on 12 April 1961, only to threaten to end, almost nine years later to the day, in momentous catastrophe been a mistake?

Will Man reaching for the stars fall victim to overweening pride in a power that sees space exploration as a suitable means of dominating others?

There can be no denying that the development of missile and satellite technology owes a great deal to military stimulus. The first rockets that reached Europe from China via India and Arabia were promptly used for military purposes.

The first major missile, launched from previously unparalleled heights from German soil in 1942, was also conceived of as an insuperable weapon. But the men who went the roundabout way of weaponry were nonetheless by the millennial dream of mastering the Earth's gravitational pull.

The first lunar landing was the apex of an enormous pyramid containing the sum total of knowledge of the universe gained since the first scientific observations of the Babylonians, Sumerians, Egyptians and Greeks.

Setbacks and relapse into barbarism and ignorance have proved unable to prevent Mankind from thinking the desirable and daring the conceivable. Enthusiasm, imagination and a belief in the future are, when all is said and done, characteristic of the picture history paints of Man.

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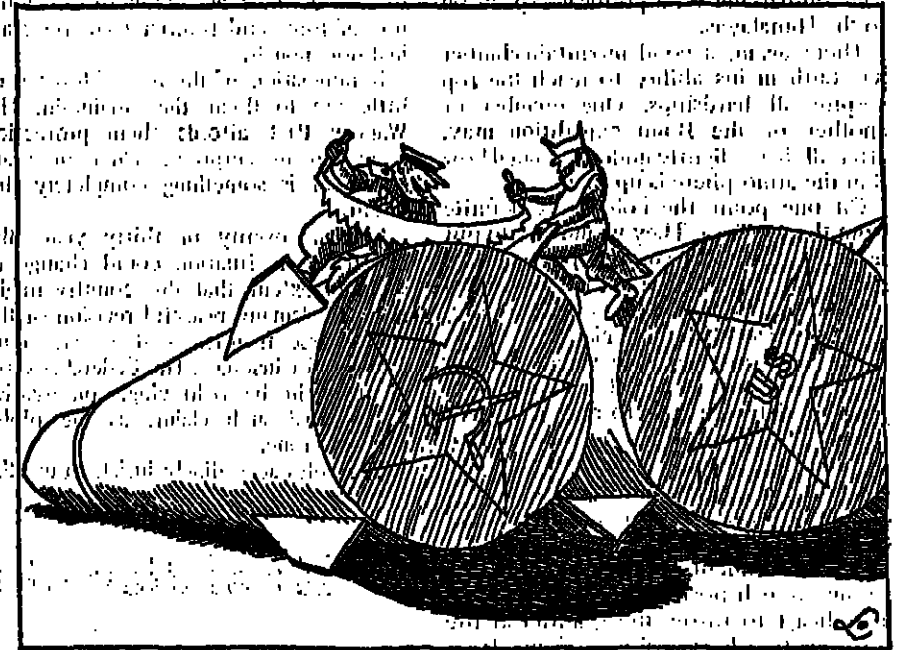
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Arms reduction the Salt way? (Cartoon: E. Lang, Süddeutsche Zeitung)

Salt talks - peace by understanding rather than threats

The Salt talks have been resumed in Vienna. Peace is at stake. The delegations of the two nuclear powers meeting in Belvedere Palace know that armed hostilities between them are improbable at the moment but by virtue of the intimate knowledge they have of the topic both they and their governments are only too aware of how fragile peace is in the nuclear age.

Man is involved in continuous struggle with a technology that is not only a servant but also tending to take control of everything living. The greater the perfection of technology, the greater the danger of accidental war.

Setbacks such as Apollo 13 may show that there are still limits to what is a technological decade but defeats sustained by the human intellect at the hands of matter represent a challenge to try again.

This is as much as to say that the deterrent as a 'strategic goal' and the maintenance of the balance of power as a political programme - the attempt to counter the unreason of war with reason - may become dubious formulas backed by hopes rather than reality.

The machinery of destruction can become more powerful than the will to survive. Vistas such as these decided the Americans to talk with the Russians. Together they are seeking definitions of strategic weapons systems. In order to be able to compare them and maybe mutually disarm.

Lurking in the background is the philosophical question as to how peace by threat can be developed into peace by understanding. Experts are overwhelmed by the extent to which technology seems bound to influence the future of Mankind.

The situation calls for common sense on both sides. Nixon and Brezhnev both sent encouraging messages; yet there is little call for optimism.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 17 April 1970)

Washington must be kept in the Common Market picture

Europe has a vital interest in maintaining good relations with the United States. At present, though, relations between America and the European Economic Community (EEC) are strained. The complex process of integration that is going on within the Common Market is a black book as far as the USA is concerned.

"You Europeans," US ambassador to the EEC Schatzel noted in a recent Bonn lecture that was rightly paid great attention, "seem simply to have forgotten to tell us Americans the story of your integration policy." On his recent visit to the United States Chancellor Willy Brandt was able to make good some of this backlog.

ber of comparable moves by the EEC Council of Ministers and the Brussels Common Market Commission. There are agreements with almost all Mediterranean countries on citrus fruit preferences and tariff reductions but the Americans feel it is all a little improvised, a little coincidental. They would dearly like to know how policy is formulated and what it all means.

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Recognition of the GDR might end its privileged trading position

Except for a select band of experts the laborious process of European integration has become not only unathomable for Washington. What is worse, the Common Market is increasingly gaining the reputation of being a community that does nothing but interfere with world trade, particularly with its agricultural policy.

It is continually felt to be erecting new trade barriers - value-added tax, for instance, or preferential agreements with African and Mediterranean countries - both measures designed to undermine GATT. And now this same EEC is on the point of enacting new and powerful members.

But the Americans are inquisitive. They get great store by simple formulas and would like, to take one example from among the topics under transatlantic discussion, to know once and for all what lies behind the Common Market's policy towards the Mediterranean region.

There have, of course, been any num-

component part of the whole organization and completely on a par with other departments in other Federal states. Up until now this has not been done by the FDGB and it even went so far in 1966 as to send a delegation to a

INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

Road to Kassel strewn with obstacles

CONVERGENCY THEORY OFFERS A THREAT TO EAST BLOC

As the second meeting between Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph looms into the foreground the Socialist Unity Party (SED) is methodically intensifying its almost hysterical agitation against Bonn.

With barely concealed ardour the party is attacking the "sickening" demands for humanitarian concessions as if they had something to do with the war preparations of an imperialist system and the "infiltration" of spies, saboteurs and others.

Looking at the issue from the point of view of the SED's raison d'être the campaign is not as illogical as it could appear in view of the Kassel talks. Certain fringe events at the Erfurt meeting have further strengthened East Berlin's fear of outside contacts.

This is not to say that the government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) has aimed from the very beginning for a breakdown of the Kassel talks. For the SED too there are certain political compulsions that it cannot escape at a snap of its fingers. The party is all the more eagerly at work setting up obstacles on the path to understanding so that it can apply the brakes as it wishes.

In this situation there is a certain irony in the fact that the SED calls upon former Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, as a welcome witness for the defence claiming that all his actions had proceeded from the acceptance that Berlin too belonged to the Soviet occupation zone.

But the SED's overtures to the West are not to be taken at face value. The GDR government is given no quarter by Neues Deutschland (the SED newspaper). The newspaper claims that the Brandt government is trying to achieve the full scope of "West German imperialism" by subtly camouflaging revisionist demands. Just like Stresemann, the paper adds, Brandt wants to attain ascendancy over Europe.

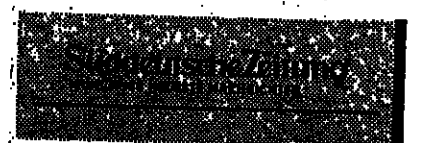
To us the comparison with a Nobel Peace Prize winner is not at all injurious. Stresemann was after all the statesman who concluded the Locarno Treaty with Russia parallel to the Locarno Treaties, paying the way as many believe, for a continuation of Rapallo policies. He attracted the trust and confidence of people abroad as no other German statesman had done since 1890. This is obviously sufficient reason for the SED to label both him and Brandt as negative figures in history.

East Berlin has always feared free competition between social systems. This fear was strengthened by the events of the Prague Spring that has entered the annals of history as the curtain raiser to a tragedy.

Since Chancellor Brandt has tried to break the East-West wall with generally muted news of his mission the SED has been busy with its propaganda.

When he calls for fully valid treaty

Willy Brandt is doing nothing in the political service of the GDR. He is only making use of the possible settlement and a "fully valid" treaty between the two disparately governed States. Herbert Wehner, Chairman of the Bundestag (Social Democrats) said at the Prandorian Party Congress in Nuremberg that the relationship between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic is to be a matter of continuing political importance.



recognised caution and with a remarkable show of confidence from the Western powers, especially the United States, East Berlin's dilemma has increased still further. The SED cannot on the one hand reject this function and on the other hand, it is tempted by a lasting fear of the psychological and political consequences of a policy of frankness.

It is therefore no coincidence that the SED leadership saw itself forced in recent weeks to attack a seemingly abstract and academic theory that has achieved a hearing effect in both East and West under the name of the theory of convergency.

This theory is based on the assumption that the material compulsion of world-wide industrialisation will gradually lead to rapprochement between capitalist and socialist systems. The advocates of this theory claim that increasing consumer spending, the increasing power of technocrats and managers and the increasing de-ideologisation of the independent masses must lead to an increasingly more unified industrial society in East and West.

In his report on the state of the nation Chancellor Brandt proved himself to be no supporter of this theory of convergency. In his view it is right and wrong at the same time. Wrong, because the two States in Germany will not necessarily develop towards each other; right, because the necessity of a modern industrial society in East and West will demand that they do so.

The campaign is in full flight as production and sales, milking and feeding, painting and singing and specially planning and administration, are carried out in the name of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Lenin is omnipresent in the German Democratic Republic (GDR). Alfred Wolf, a third-rate poet, made a confession to the party organ Neues Deutschland: "I owe Lenin the all embracing feeling of security, confidence and concern; I owe him the feeling of happiness at success and discontent at every defeat; I owe him identity with the Party." With pathos the man of letters celebrated the Marxist-Leninist ideology that bestows upon Man "the sublime feeling of liberty."

In practice the name of Lenin is linked at present in the GDR not with sublime feelings of liberty but with concrete political campaigns that could be traced with other data and slogans to the SED.

Now the party is functioning as a tool for making use of Lenin's arguments in taking the hundredth anniversary of his birth as an occasion for criticism and self-criticism in the yardsticks of the Republic and organising competitions all over the country in his name. But not a word of criticism is allowed to be uttered by this development. The great assessment within the sphere of culture policy provokes self-confessions and in-

reforms that do not depend on existing political and social conditions.

Even this concession of Brandt's towards the convergency theory need not prove a headache to SED leaders. Standardisation of certain forms of industrial management does not effect any changes in contrary political systems. And even if the standard of living of dependents in East and West were to approach each other more and more, this says nothing about the political reality in a centrally controlled one party system and in a pluralistic social order.

A "convergency" or "rapprochement" of industrial societies would have little to do with the question whether peaceful co-existence is possible or not in the sense of free competition between the systems. We can already speak of such co-existence between the Federal Republic and Rumania with more justification than between Moscow and Peking, not to mention relations between Moscow and Prague. What then is the reason for the agitation against this theory of convergency?

For over twenty years SED politicians have taken the greatest of trouble to attribute all the blame for East-West tensions to advocates of Cold War in the West. Now that Bonn and the Western powers have agreed for the first time to embark on a serious and widespread attempt to eliminate the Cold War, East Berlin needs a new bogey - rapprochement, as a subtle, form undermining an ideology.

In Erich Honecker's view the theory of convergency is used by aggressive circles only to justify their policy of bridge-building with Socialist countries as part of an imperialist global strategy and its

version in the Federal Republic's Eastern policy.

Agitation and hocus-pocus of this kind will reverse the formula "Change rapprochement" into a declaration of ideological war. This passionate against the forging of links is explained by the system's domestic

Only the increasing fear of the erosion since 1968 explains why has taken up arms against the convergency that is far from Western political strategy. On the contrary, it was the West, which with alarm that convergency in

lojavia, lead to the opposite. The Christian Social Union Congress in Munich was Franz Josef Strauss's product, was not the doctrine of the party but the Breshnev Doctrine.

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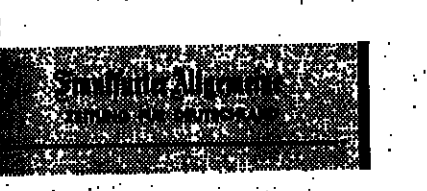
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POLITICS

Christian Democrats cast concerned glances at Munich

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Ban on Western visitors to Erfurt

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crats - two parties that the CDU hope to keep out of the provincial assembly - the state party congress in Munich was characterised by protest against the Federal government's Eastern policy.

Even if this was only a trick in Bavaria, an attempt to unite opposing groups within the party and, in view of the special needs of the situation in Bavaria, a practical way to drum up voters, the CDU has good reason to fear this development in other Federal states. For example in North Rhine-Westphalia, where election day is looming closer, the axe that wants to split up fronts so crudely would strike into their own wood.

With the tones of Munich still ringing in their ears the CDU cannot and will not allow themselves to be reduced to the status of mere CDU friendship circles that have been set up throughout the country.

Many people may find it tempting to embark with real fighting spirit on a campaign against Eastern policy, thus avoiding difficulties in respect of economic and social welfare policy. But nothing can detract from the opinion that agreement is necessary and no excuse can be tolerated that will not pursue this with all urgency and energy.

Even though no certain forecasts can be made it seems likely that the next Federal elections will be fought on domestic policy. Looking at the sections of the population who turned their backs on the CDU at the last election and must be won back at the next, as there is no replacement for them, the CDU must consider the method practised in Munich as dangerous.

That is why the CDU does not particularly find joy in the Bavarian factor, as much as the CDU may exult over it. Its effects spread way beyond the borders of Bavaria as Rainer Barzel's appearance in Munich showed.

Strauss is also a powerful king-maker among the electoral princes. The CDU will have to decide whether it is to follow the Munich course conveniently and indecisively or whether it keeps its eyes open to the dangers involved and pays due attention to its own needs.

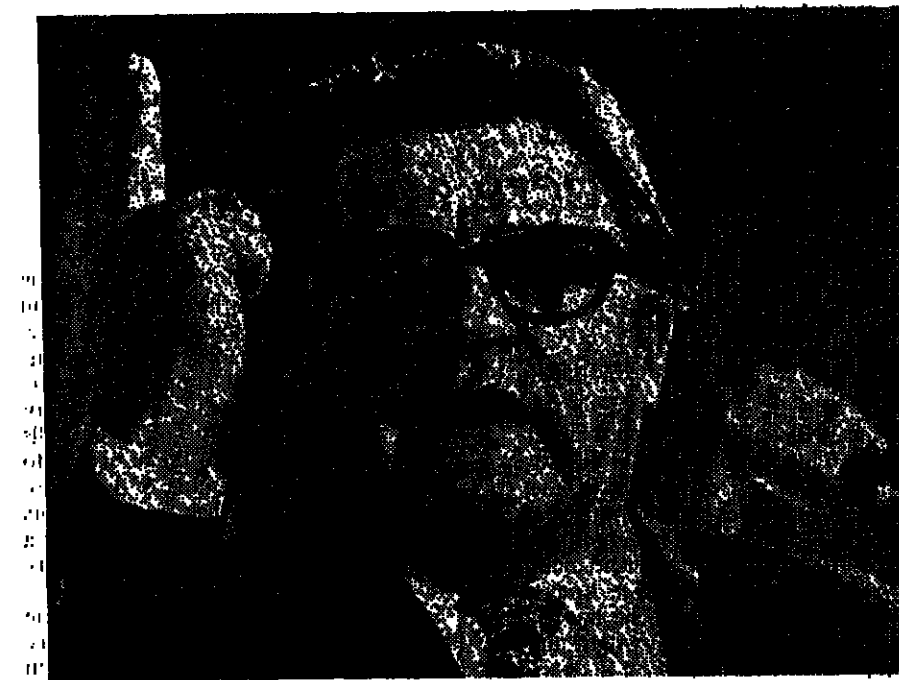
Bruno Dechamps (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 April 1970)

Wanted - a social welfare policy

With Willy Brandt placing great importance on being considered a Chancellor of domestic reform it would have been appropriate for the Christian Social Union (CSU) to analyse the government's claim at its party congress.

Social policy particularly would have been a sphere where the Christian Social Union could have maintained its own individual position; contrasting with that of the Federal government and also that of its allies, the Christian Democrats (CDU). This course could have shown the people that the difference between the CDU and CSU does not only contain political advantages in the post-war fare of personnel policy; it would have been an opportunity of showing that the word social in their title has real meaning.

The party congress was so condemned with attacks on the government's Gettin-



CSU Party leader Franz Josef Strauss

Christian Socialists prepare for provincial assembly elections

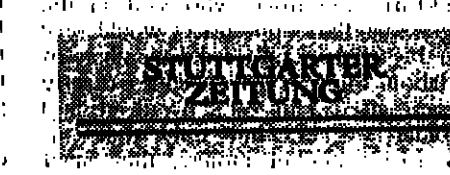
The Christian Social Union Congress in Munich stood under the star of new elections and the growth of a two-party provincial assembly in Bavaria, where elections are taking place in the autumn.

Franz Josef Strauss was confirmed as party leader by an overwhelming majority and without an opposing candidate. Of the five hundred valid votes 477 were for his continuance in office.

Replying to current rumours that his controlling position was not as secure as it once was, Strauss said that he was standing in nobody's way in the CSU but as far as the time of his resignation was concerned, "the Lord God would have to say his all-powerful word."

Lively applause greeted Strauss when he delivered an apology for Education Minister Ludwig Huber who had decided not to stand for the post of deputy chairman because of opposition within the party.

Strauss said that it would be as wrong to consider him an opponent of Huber,



facing him with a mere mask of Christian friendship, as it would be to claim that the solution made was intended to show how far the party is opposed to the Education Minister.

In recent months Huber had been attacked for his education policy, that sparked off demonstrations amongst the young and had been accused of collecting posts in the Party Office, the Ministerial Office and on the party executive.

Franz Heubl, Bavarian Minister for Federal Affairs, was elected as deputy chairman instead of Huber along with Education Minister Dollinger and Ministerial Director Weidner who were confirmed in their offices.

The congress took place on the Theresienwiese, the site for fairs and exhibitions, under the motto "Germany needs Bavaria". But there was hardly any discussion. When things did get lively in the working group this could always be traced to regional or local problems and clashes such as nature conservation or the poor education situation and never to questions on the party's basic principles.

In his speech on the second day of the congress, Bavarian Prime Minister Dr. Alfons Goppel repeated attacks against government policy first voiced by Strauss, Rainer Barzel and Kurt Georg Kiesinger on the first day.

Referring to the National Democrats who are at present represented in the provincial assembly and the Free Democrats who would like to move in again, Goppel said: "Citizens now have the opportunity of electing a two-party parliament, thus forming a clear majority and giving a clear mandate to form a government. The prospects of attaining an exemplary democratic system in Bavaria in the future too, are favourable."

Goppel was self-assured when speaking of the election results: "Voters will see through the combination of internal confusion and tactics in the Bavarian Social Democratic Party. It must be made clear to voters that every vote for the SPD will be a vote for an extreme socialist Bavaria."

Perhaps it is also symbolic that on the subject "Modern industrial society" social security, the CSU trades union representative was conspicuous by his silence. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 April 1970)

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■ DRAMA

Terson's 'Apprentices' staged in Heidelberg and Frankfurt



Hans Neuenfels seems to want to introduce all of Peter Terson's works on the problems of youth to the repertoire of theatres in this country.

After producing *Zigger-Zagger* in Heidelberg he has now brought out *The Apprentices* in the same town. And unless appearances are deceptive he has a third play by the British playwright up his sleeve.

Four days after the German-language premiere in Heidelberg Frankfurt's Theater am Turm staged the same play though in a completely different style.

The Frankfurt version is reminiscent of the actions of Peter Handke's young people, there is a type of ballet formalism, the whole is indecisively floating in the air.

No Terson figure would speak like the Frankfurt apprentice who said in the programme that apprentices would very soon be used as fully valid members of the labour force and, as they have exactly the same needs (suggested by advertising) as older workers but only draw an apprentice's pocket money, they must always forge things.

Terson's apprentices would ask how forging a thing that they had been persuaded to buy could actually be described as forging.

And indeed during the lunch-break in the Frankfurt production the play is set apprentice Bagley sees two girls hanging on every enchanting word of a transistor radio and mocks them: "And now Workers' Playtime. We'll play for you now that you've got away from the bloody laths for an hour."

Bagley sees through hidden persuaders. When a fellow apprentice still believes that his training can lead to a good future, he retorts: "You've got a future ahead of you? Pinch your arse and get yourself castrated."

And when he boasts of his talents in attracting girls and is asked, "And you feel like a prisoner," he calmly replies: "That's the only way you can stick it out lad." The suppressed knows why he in his turn suppresses, and enjoys it.

Here is the difference from what we are used to on the ideological stage in this country. This play generates astonishment, the audience gradually comes to find Terson's flesh-and-blood figures unreal as it is used to Marxist comic strip figures.

They cannot believe in the revolt on British factory floors as they grew accustomed to the universal speech bubble revolution of our agit-prop plays. Even I, by no means a left-wing theatre fan, found it hard to forget our type of left-wing theatre during Terson's play.

Terson's apprentices know that conditions are not made for their well-being but they are men and allow things to stay as they are.

They change their relationships with each other and that could have certain results: They do not behave as products of the conditions but themselves produce conditions. They mock social conventions and carelessly dismiss them.

They know that they too will become older and more resigned. Bagley, a charming loud-mouth and the yard leader, experiences this himself when the gang slips from his grasp and he joins two older workers to go fishing.

Yet this trend towards accepting bourgeois life is not the same as it was in the past generation and the coming generation will be even more coolly self-assured. At the end a new apprentice appears and rejects the hierarchy of the factory yard apprentices. "Piss off," he tells Bagley when the chief of the band tries to "initiate" him as a member of the group.

A new generation has proclaimed its coming. Two swear words and there is a sharp wind of change over the factory yard.

But this only happens beneath the surface, there are no revolutionary theories or slogans. You have to listen carefully to detect this in the banal conversation of the lads with the foremen, the lads with the girls, the lads with the football and the boxing gloves, the rival gangs, the lads with the older workers, the no more than banal conversation.

Some of the apprentices are gaining qualifications and getting on and out. Their leader however suddenly sits perplexed in a state of matrimony. It has to be he who is not destined for greater things. Then the audience suddenly notices that this a powerful play, with powerful subject matter and a reality that generates its own theory.

The Heidelberg programme stated, completely unnecessarily, that Terson's play was about real people whom he had met at some time or another. Terson himself says, "I do not want to stop critics from thinking that this play deals with young people and social grievances and so forth, but for me it consists of a series of young people whom I know in a place that I know and this is what I speak about."

The two productions are completely different. The Heidelberg version presents rounded individuals. Gottfried John's Bagley is a powerful, aggressive big-mouth, a lad whose self-confidence is obviously too great and who painfully notices that all chances are passing him by — though always a moment too late.

I was not until the second half of *Your Own Thing*, the latest musical imported from the United States, that things started to liven up in Bremen. The Petards, the band of the night, played alone and produced such an orgy of sound that both seats and audience vibrated and the amplifiers threatened to blow.

Before that it had been quieter, and, from the musical point of view, much tamer. Producer Charles Lang showed on the stage the results of taking the advice of the down-and-outs in *Kiss me, Kate* and consulting Shakespeare at the same time.

American authors Donald Driver, Hal Hester and Danny Apollinar have done this so thoroughly that a few leaves of the old folios fell out — the love letter story of Orsino, Viola and Olivia in *Twelfth Night*.

Enriched with reminiscences from *The Tempest* and kept in motion with a snatch of the wron motif from *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, the Americans have created an entertaining new version with imaginative parodies.

Orsino becomes Orson, manager of a



A scene from Peter Terson's play in Frankfurt

(Photo: Gies)

John and Manfred Meißhöfer as a couple of friends cannot easily be forgotten. Nor can Bagley's pain on the day when his friends simply goes off to the merchant marine without having told him. Bagley would certainly have joined him.

But he could not go as he had been caught by one of the girls he used to deride as factory tarts. Just after his honeymoon he says to one of the apprentices who is going away to be a professional footballer, "Care to swap?" His young wife is alarmed and quietly asks him whether he meant that.

Bagley replies, and Gottfried John plays this majestically, "I wouldn't swap with any of them, love." His voice contains enough kindness for her to believe it and yet so much irony that he stands there is a superior way. And softly in the background, in the third dimension, there is so much unappeasable bitterness that the audience flinches involuntarily.

It is for this sort of thing, for this sort of acting where the actor can overthrow all perspectives of life, for this sort of moment that I go to the theatre.

This moment was completely neglected in the Frankfurt production. Jörg Pleva, the Frankfurt Bagley, said the line so

appealingly that he believed it. But in his way, morbidly crying and smiling and nimbly capering performance was very artistic.

Hermann Treussel's production of *Theater am Turm* we could have called that the newly discovered proletarian apprentices, displayed additionally a compensation in the two proletarian left-wing sources. Culture and music would have been included in the form of banners, film snippets, sound montages.

But there is none of this. Treussel to be of the opinion that Terson's play is on the situation lacking ideology, that he is inflamed by stressed formalism. The figures at Frankfurt are only for a sharper depiction of a situation, cries out for a solution but he is not there, he hovers artistically as a terribly indecisive, an illustration of the deplorable conditions.

In Heidelberg it is bad conditions expected of him to end up on the gallows. His life was said to be "a one-man war to live and does live, that is, a war against the ruling feudal order."

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THE ARTS

A non-flattering look at the great Beethoven



With a muffled roar the first highlights of the Beethoven year are being heard. On 2 May, seven and a half months before the actual 200th birthday of Ludwig van Beethoven on 16 December Bonn is setting the ball rolling with the first of three festival cycles.

Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft is issuing Beethoven's complete works on 5 long-playing records presented in 50 vinyl-wine-red albums and priced at between 1,000 and 2,000 Marks.

Who is this man who is being celebrated in such style? Was Beethoven really that god-like, lonesome Titan that his friends made him out to be for decades?

Even the homage paid him by Hugo Hermann Treussel's production of *Theater am Turm* we could have called that the newly discovered proletarian apprentices, displayed additionally a compensation in the two proletarian left-wing sources. Culture and music would have been included in the form of banners, film snippets, sound montages.

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Maria von Weber who made this into the face of a genius. He describes "a head and brow wonderfully broad and vaulted and high as a temple." Thus began the cult of the Beethoven Titan.

The theory of Beethoven the revolutionary is not, however, as new as Bockhoff thinks. For example, the former GDR Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl yelled this from the rooftops at the last Beethoven festival in 1952 (the 125th anniversary of his death).

However much material can be found to back both theories, from the turbulent life of the great composer, both theories idealise him too much.

To all around him Beethoven was a terrible man in whom creative genius nestled in the most mysterious way. Recent researches have borne this out.

There is a story that once he was in such a rage that he picked up a tray of food and hurled it in another man's face. This man was not a nobleman — he was a simple waiter.

Beethoven beat his housekeeper. When he was in Vienna his turnover in new lodgings was high. He had forty. He always quarrelled with the neighbours. Not all were filled with jealousy of the great composer.

And the legend of the genius striving to earn a pittance is being brought into doubt today. He wrote threatening and begging letters to all and sundry.

Thayer, his biographer, was the first to calculate Beethoven's actual income. At least for a time he could count on a tidy sum! The dire need about which he wrote in several letters was purely fictitious.

Many men suffered at his hands. His nephew Karl, maligned as a rogue by many biographers, was first revealed by the American psychologist Editha and Richard Sterba as the victim of the composer's unchecked, jealous, perverted love.

The Emperor, whom Beethoven once forced on to the grass on a footpath near Vienna simply said: "I suppose there have to be people like that!"

Neighbours and relatives, pupils and friends treated him mostly with a mixture of fear and indifference.

On his sickbed he still received letters and gifts from all over the world.

Elegance in youth

On the other hand this man who was elegant in his youth according to Joseph Haydn and had the appearance of a grand mogul, became in time as a result of sickness just a distorted picture of his true self.

It is claimed he had love affairs and success with women, but Beethoven's passionate letters to his *unsterbliche Geliebte* (immortal beloved) were probably written just to a product of his imagination.

What? Forrunner of revolting student? But these seem to be equally fabrications. On 26 March 1827 Ludwig van Beethoven died after five operations for cirrhosis of the liver and dropsy.

There are several versions of the moment of his death. His final words are sometimes recorded as "Plaudite amici" (Applaud the my friends).

Schindler reports that the dying Beethoven looked at two bottles of the Rudesheim wine he loved so dearly and sighed: "Schade, schade, so spät!" (Pity, pity... too late!) Joachim Neumeider

But it was not the mercenary bourgeois yesterday, but a contemporary, Carl



Scene from Arrabal's 'The Emperor and the Architect' in Bochum

(Photo: Fritz Seimert/Präsident der Stadt Bochum)

Bochum audience gives Arrabal the thumbs down

When Fernando Arrabal's play *Der Kaiser und der Architekt* (The Emperor and the Architect) was premiered two years since at the Bochum Kammer-spiel it was the start of what has grown into a kind of Arrabal craze in the Federal Republic.

The signs of this lie in the communication-by-unmasking technique of stilted visionary dreams employed by this Spanish playwright who has set up home in France. Orgasms and Sado-Masochistic convulsions have been transferred to a world of Pop artistry in this country.

The Dutch director who recently produced Arrabal's *Garten der Lascivie* (Garden of Lascivie) in Bochum for the first time in this country and who is numbered among the avantgarde directors, Lodewijk de Boer, made use of the avantgarde nature of the play.

Andreas Szalla is dressed in a slivery shimmering Batman suit as he stands on the tiny Bochum Kammer-spiel stage. The scene includes two plastic columns painted in a very twee manner with sexual symbols and projections of comic strips.

Mixed in with these are Arrabal's unembarrassed portraits of the painter Lili Arnal and details from *The Garden of Lascivie* by Flemish painter Hieronymus Bosch.

There is on stage would-be pandemonium from the props robb of the theatre of black comedy given a general overall validity with the help of a knife that has a handle of phallic shape. It is enough to make Freud turn over in his grave.

The play programme at the Bochum premiere contains part of a political analytical thesis which Ole Nyssen has supported in her book *Radikales Theater* with the help of plays by Arrabal, Rudkin and Kupferberg (whose name, symptomatically, appears in a disguised form).

The audience in Bochum booed Arrabal's fans. The director and stage designer were given the bird, and the involved efforts of the actors were greeted with hearty applause.

What is the plot of *Garden of Lascivie*? An actress (Elfi Garden) who lives on the mythical heights of the sort of fame Greta Garbo enjoyed lives as a recluse with a flock of plastic lambs and a talking monkey. The world outside is reduced to a television studio and her only connection with it is by telephone. Her domestic surroundings smack of cleanliness and the bestiality of the animal world, evoking memories of the past.

Arrabal is in complete command of the present, the past and the future. He allows the actress to become aware of her life in hallucinations and dreams. These consist of reminiscences of her education in an orphanage run by a strict order of

nuns, her youthful lesbian relationship with Mihara (Claudia Amm) her love (counterfeited in this production) for what is a mixture of hangman and magician (Teloc, played by Tili Sterzenbach). In order that the sadistic triangular game can become a game for two the monkey, Zenon (Gerd Rignauer), contributes towards the success of the horrific party.

At the end of the play, when circumcision and castration (significantly involving only women), torture and blinding have filled the stage, Lili, the actress, withdraws with the monkey into the confines of a cage which augurs well — or rather a glass ball à la Bosch.

As in all Arrabal plays, the director's own personal past is mastered in *Garden of Lascivie*. Sexual and religious frustration enter into a marriage whose effect consists of Sado-Masochism and blasphemy.

Arrabal is thus perpetuating that modern preciosity such as is expressed in the pictures of, for example, Fabrizio Clerici. What is depicted is an absolute nil situation, which is just as devoid of rationality (and hence rationalistic playwrighting) as it is devoid of taboos.

Like his fellow countrymen, Salvador Dalí and Luis Buñuel, Fernando Arrabal tears up the archaic divisions in which eroticism and religion appear as different aspects of one and the same thing.

In this sense the way he harks back to Hieronymus Bosch is quite valid and legitimate. In *Garden of Lascivie* at least it is to a large extent incorporated in dramatic action.

The world depicted in this play is nothing more than a mirror picture of the playwright himself in a mirror that has been broken in many places.

It is the private confession of an *enfant de notre siècle*, which rediscovered for us in its surrealist shock effects and messages of salvation this formal inner world of early baroque.

So, for all his blasphemy, Fernando Arrabal's play confirms a constant return to religiosity, the dialectic of a view of the world from the other side of the tombstone and it makes death once again obey life in a metaphorical sense.

With all this in mind Arrabal's play should be performed in a manner representative of his late-Christian and late-bourgeois art as the conversion of the art and spirit of the past.

At the Bochum performance the opposite was the case. That is to say there was a senseless attempt to make Arrabal's elite-bourgeois ideas compatible with today's subculture.

Needless to say this conflicted with Arrabal's formal principle of selecting from given cultural types

(Handelsblatt, 6 April 1970)

Musical based on 'Twelfth Night' premiered in Bremen

I was not until the second half of *Your Own Thing*, the latest musical imported from the United States, that things started to liven up in Bremen. The Petards, the band of the night, played alone and produced such an orgy of sound that both seats and audience vibrated and the amplifiers threatened to blow.

Before that it had been quieter, and, from the musical point of view, much tamer. Producer Charles Lang showed on the stage the results of taking the advice of the down-and-outs in *Kiss me, Kate* and consulting Shakespeare at the same time.

American authors Donald Driver, Hal Hester and Danny Apollinar have done this so thoroughly that a few leaves of the old folios fell out — the love letter story of Orsino, Viola and Olivia in *Twelfth Night*.

Enriched with reminiscences from *The Tempest* and kept in motion with a snatch of the wron motif from *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, the Americans have created an entertaining new version with imaginative parodies.

Orsino becomes Orson, manager of a

pop-group called the Petards, a man who is madly infatuated in Olivia, the producer. What happens?

Sister Viola and brother Sebastian ("We were always a duet") are shipwrecked and separated. They think each other dead but there is a Shakespearean-style rescue and they are washed up in that Illyria where New York is and where Orson and his group are looking for a singer. They both find employment here.

With music, especially beat, this plot becomes a musical. All right then, let's accept it as one. But within the dramatic treatment of this story and the developing cross-relationship the old forms of the theatre of musical entertainment appear once again. The duets, quartets plus the ballet à go-go remind the onlooker of operetta. This impression is strengthened by long periods of boring, flowery music.

Only four or five of the seventeen numbers have an aggressive energy that accuses an exuberant musical mood in all those taking part. Otherwise the brooding, meditative songs have a lyrical injection and are presented in a sentimental hit-style with little melodic imagination and tired instrumentation.

This may explain the opposite opinion that Terson's play is on the situation lacking ideology, that he is inflamed by stressed formalism. The figures at Frankfurt are only for a sharper depiction of a situation, cries out for a solution but he is not there, he hovers artistically as a terribly indecisive, an illustration of the deplorable conditions.

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**STUTTGARTER
ZEITUNG**

But, at the outset there was a certain conflict in the company's imposing capital resources — designed to raise its standing in other countries, no doubt —

In 1914 the *Frankfurter Zeitung* claim-



Spectacular capital reserves

First it turned to the Balkans, Siemens had a difference of opinion with the Bulgarian government, but he was able to threaten a boycott at the important issuing centres in Berlin.

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

In fact the financial benefits that the GDR enjoys from being a fringe member of the EEC have grown considerably.

the Deutsche Bank's becoming this country's largest savings bank with around 2,700,000 accounts in the two giro banks of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Walter Ulbricht's State gains many other benefits from its present trade with the

We need not go further into the circumstances in which Richard Bertrand said this in 1968. However, it is certain that he is in favour of that merger that

the Deutsche Bank signify its continued close connection with this country's economy. *Helge Jan Schmodde*
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 4 April 1978)

that is as good a customer as the Federal Republic.

It took the world depression to bring the two together finally. The Hapa-

has been a feature of the shipping industry for some time. This became particularly clear when the container-ship system began.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 6 April 1977)

the logical outcome of long-term company cooperation. But they also regard as proof that the companies realise the structural changes in the shipping

Ernst-Günther Eck
(DIE WELT, 10 April 1978)

Hapag-Lloyd merge without losing identity

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■ PROFILE

Ludwig Bölkow - wizard of the aviation industry

Fifteen years ago few people had heard of Ludwig Bölkow in this country and no one at all abroad. It is fifteen years since Bölkow, poor in cash but rich in ideas, decided to return to an industry the fascination of which had decided him to join Heinkel in 1932 - the aircraft industry.

Ludwig Bölkow, 58, now managing director of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, a group forging ahead towards the 1,000-million-turnover mark, has proved a mine of ideas in the course of an active life.

Early on in his career he proved his genius as an aerodynamics engineer, at Messerschmitt. The first long-run jet aircraft in the world, the Me 262, largely owed its outstanding performance in the air to designer Ludwig Bölkow.

Technical solutions that he thought of thirty years ago still make their mark on major aircraft that are themselves a part of aviation history, the Boeing 707, for instance.

Yet when the war was over Ludwig Bölkow's career as an aircraft designer seemed to be over. Aircraft construction was the last thing the Allies would have allowed a German to engage in at that stage - in his own country at least.

Bölkow, a Mecklenburg man by birth, rejected offers to go to Britain or America. In need of gainful employment he joined a Stuttgart building firm and two years later, in 1948, set up his own construction engineering firm. It was no

longer a matter of aircraft but Bölkow continued to produce superb ideas.

Together with Professors Leonhard and Graf, Bölkow, still in Stuttgart, developed ingenious new construction methods such as rubble construction and grid formwork. His engineering firm was to solve a number of automation problems for the building materials industry.

In 1954 Ludwig Bölkow was back in aircraft construction. Although the prospects of this country ever getting off its feet again were poor indeed he took the plunge and set up a seven-man "Bölkow Engineering Office" for "Aircraft Technology Developments" in Echterdingen, Stuttgart.

Since when he has not looked back. On 1 May 1956 Bölkow Developments was set up and in 1959 the Entwicklungsbüro Sd, a consortium of south German aircraft firms, was christened.

Bölkow had a third share in the consortium and was largely responsible for the development of an aircraft that made the firm's name, the VJ 101, the world's first vertical take-off aircraft capable of exceeding the speed of sound.

At the beginning of 1965, the Bölkow concern changed its status under company law and a third share in the firm was bought by Boeing. Before the year was out Waggon- und Maschinenbau GmbH

Donauwörth, a firm in which Bölkow held a 33-per-cent stake, bought a 26-per-cent stake in Messerschmitt. Nord Aviation of France also bought a share in the firm.



(Photo: Frank/Messerschmitt)

Bölkow kept on expanding. The crowning achievement of this policy to date was the merger last year of Messerschmitt-Bölkow and Hamburger Flugzeugbau.

Not long afterwards aircraft designers Messerschmitt-Bölkow and shipbuilders Blohm, owners of Hamburger Flugzeugbau, were joined by electrical giant Siemens.

Siemens astute managing director Dr. Tacke had noticed for some time that a research and development potential was emerging before his eyes and promptly bought an eleventh share in Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm for a modest thirty million Marks plus.

It seems not unlikely that this group will soon be registering as a joint stock company, with 20,000-odd employees working on:

— space projects ranging from communications satellites to a miniature missile engine;

MODERN LIVING

Air-conditioned campers watch colour TV

CAMPING EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION OPENED IN ESSEN

Trail and alect were forgotten as the Seventeenth Federal Republic Camping Exhibition opened its doors in Essen recently. 318 exhibitors from twenty countries displayed a variety of goods ranging from red-handled can openers guaranteed for life to ocean-going houseboats for a modest 70,000 Marks.

Visitors had visions of a long, hot summer as the snowflakes fell outside. When all is said and done there is a limit to the number of campers who do not really feel at home until the temperature

well below freezing. This year campers will sleep in many of the villas from a kitchen, tent sides gently plastic aircraft to the airbus.

— and any number of systems, such as the world of tomorrow, for instance, a speed system for rail transport.

Ludwig Bölkow, incidentally, is the first employer in this country to introduce staggered working hours, making tents as comfortable as the living-

The honours he has accumulated at home include the award of the Association of Federal Republic Engineers, available on demand and family need Medal in gold and the Bavarian Order of Merit. He is a board member of the Federal Republic Aerospace Research Institute and a member of the Federal Republic Aerospace Research Institute.

Yet Bölkow's favourite seat remains the head of the board of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm. Seven tents out of ten are bought either in department stores or by mail order. to be known.

(WLT am SONNTAG, 5 April 1970)

Kurt W. Smith, Federal Republic Camping Club estimates that 1969 1,550,000 tents with a total area of 329,12 million Marks have been manufactured over the past four years and that 216 million campers in this country own their own tents.

2.5 million people

visit trade fairs

More than two and a half million people visited the thirty trade fairs and exhibitions held in this country last year, according to the annual report of the fairground-sponsored organization responsible for compiling and comparing figures.

The best-patronised fairs in terms of paying visitors were the Stuttgart radio show, with 726,000 attendance, the Hannover Fair, with a gate equivalent to 680,000 visitors, the Cologne August exhibition of foodstuffs and delicatessen, with 181,000, the Munich building machinery exhibition, with 125,000, and the Düsseldorf Interpack, with 115,000 visitors.

The most exhibitions displayed at the Hannover and Frankfurt fairs, 5,430 and 4,850 respectively.

Substantial colour

TV sales forecast

Developments in colour TV sales in Western Europe this year and other manufacturers agree. The limitation in sales is due to restricted production capacity for colour TV tubes.

For Subscriptions: Seymour Press, Brixton Road 39, London, S.W. 9, Tel. Red Post 4444

(STUTT GARTEN SONNTAG, 5 April 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

One of the world's top ten

Zeitung für Deutschland ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 stringers reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

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Exhibits ranged from small bathing boats for fifty Marks to sea-going yachts for 50,000 Marks. A particular attraction among the 300 boats on exhibit is a new aerostatic hovercraft on runners and a bellows-filled air cushion. It is powered by outboard motor and costs about 4,500 Marks.

There is an unmistakable trend towards combining a camping holiday with a waterborne one. Seventy per cent of campers camp at the seaside or on the banks of a lake or river and one in three already owns a boat.

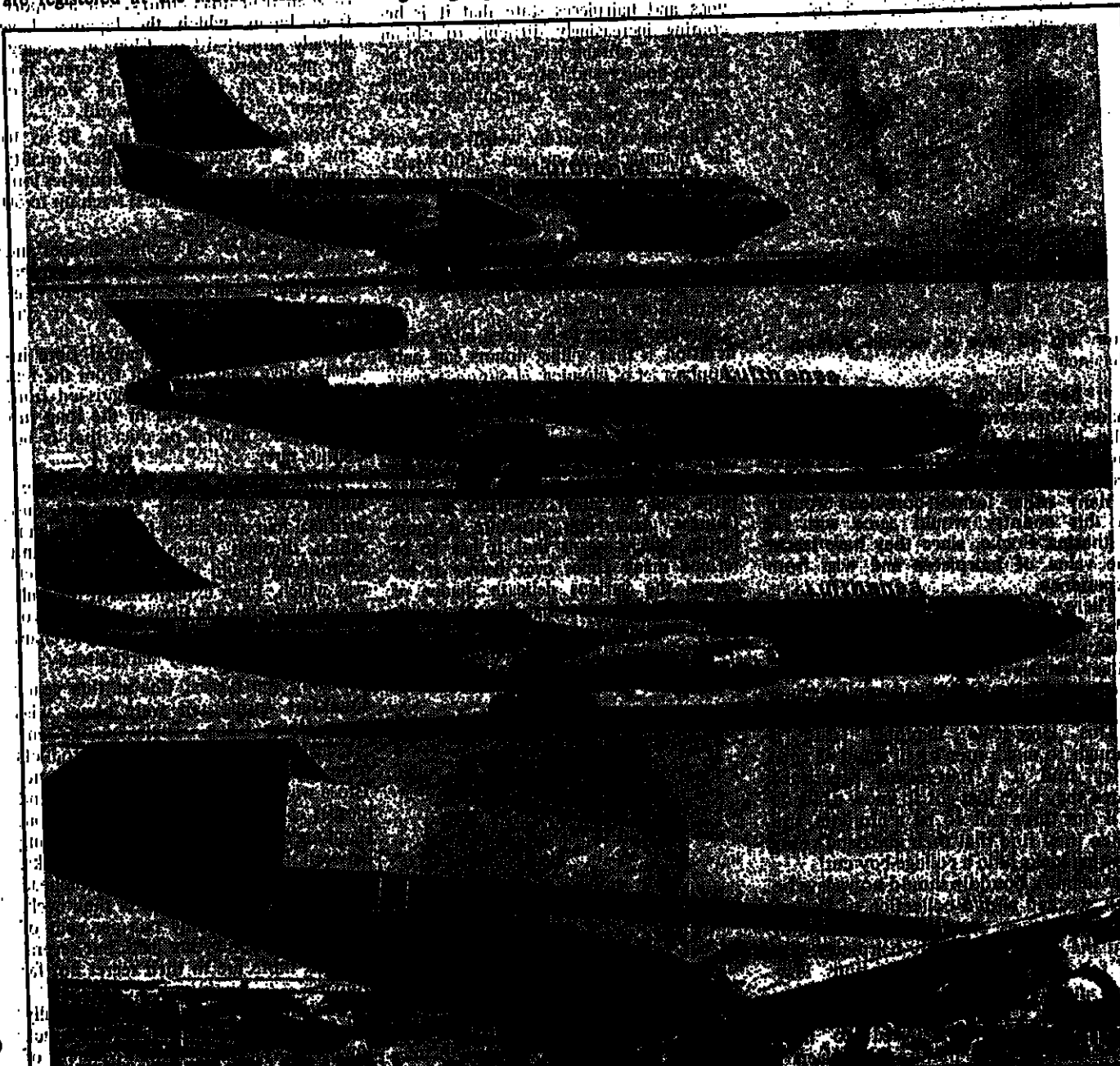
It has been estimated that 600,000 people in this country spend their leisure time on water. Fifty thousand of them own motor boats, 30,000 do not, preferring the peace and quiet of their yacht.

The Essen exhibition certainly proved that industry is producing an increasing number of combined vehicles and multi-purpose equipment for the growing numbers of people spending their spare time camping.

The exhibits in Essen's Gluga exhibition halls have little in common with the romance that used to be such an important part of camping.

Heinz Kluge-Lübke

(DIE WELT, 6 April 1970)



Our new plane isn't very new to our people

Only those of our pilots with a few years of experience on today's big Boeing jets will get to fly the 747. And they're now going through a training center in Tudor City, New York. In addition, they've been through a rigorous training program in the Boeing factory in Everett, Washington. So our people don't have to get used to an entirely new aircraft. But even so, we've sent our mechanics to Boeing's factory for a thorough training program. So our people don't have to get used to an entirely new aircraft. But even so, we've sent our mechanics to Boeing's factory for a thorough training program.

Lufthansa

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FASHION

To top it all - wigs for women

A woman's crowning glory is today, often, not her own hair. One woman whose judgment could be considered expert is Dr Katharina Focke, State Secretary to the Federal Chancellor's Office, a representative of the so-called weaker sex, who cannot face the prospect of social engagements without a good "hair-do".

She said: "The first time I attended an engagement with a hairpiece was last November at the Press Ball. I found it really chic. But since then I have come to the conclusion that a hairpiece is simply an accompaniment for a few hours."



The wig to give a woman evening elegance.

"I have decided to have a full wig made, therefore. For working women who have to face many social engagements and who do a lot of travelling a second set of hair is a vital necessity."

Many other fashion-conscious women in this country would agree with Dr Katharina Focke, since they have learnt the value of hairpieces and wigs from experience.

There are, of course those people here who call this a "falsche Be-haipt-ung", a false claim! They are right in one way. The German word for "wig" *Perücke* comes from the Greek and implies something on the lines of "deceit".

This large-scale feminine fraud is enough to make men's hair stand on end! They find it a hair-raising experience when they have just got to know a blonde and she turns out to be a brunette, and when they find that their girlfriend's long flowing locks hide a college-boy cut!

Madame's boudoir should nowadays be well stocked with a collection of fashion wigs, dress wigs, shopping wigs, this, that and the other with curly hairpieces, sets of false hair, bangs, bouffants, bangs, bangs and bouffants.

A woman's reserve dollhouse is nothing new. Cleopatra is reputed to have possessed over one hundred "deceivers".

This witful people in the Roman Empire bedecked their heads with blonde locks lopped from Germanic slave girls.

Nowadays the boot is on the other foot - the fashion is for us to hide our mousey hair under the nylon hair of the funny South.

Today we make little secret of the false hairdos that only a few years ago would have made us shamed-faced, had their true nature been revealed.

Louis XIV used to pay as much as 1,000 talers for one of his flowing white powdered wigs. Today a woman may have to pay between 900 and 1,700 Marks for a first-class, hand-made fashion-ed full-wig.

This is painstaking work. Three or four capillary strands are threaded at a time on

to a gauze base. The gauze performs the role of the scalp. It allows the hairs to move freely in any direction so that the wig can be styled, washed and treated just like the real thing.

Machine made wigs are cheaper. They stitch the hairs on to a narrow strip of material.

A Federal Republic stitching-machine factory has produced a model that can thread 3,000 hairs in one minute. This is a fast and rational process. The finished product resembles a hand-made article and no difference is noticed in wear.

It is simply that many women prefer the Dior and Balmain wigs to copies of them. The latter are available for as little as 200 Marks. Is this too much to ask for a wig made of hair obtained from Europe? On the contrary, manufacturers of wigs and hairpieces state that it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain supplies of suitable hair. The hair must be of top quality and have a standard length of at least 20 to 25 centimetres, about eight to ten inches.

The hair is bought by weight and costs the manufacturers around 2,500 Marks per kilo.

Our wig wearing ancestors had an easier time of it: they simply scalped their slaves or obtained hair from corpses. Slaves are rare these days, so European wig-makers have to rely mainly on deliveries from convicts.

Another factor to be taken into consideration is that willing donors can only supply a set of clippings about once every five years.

For this reason only about five per cent of hair on the Federal Republic market comes from European sources. The remaining 95 per cent is supplied by Asian firms and the chief exporters are the Chinese. Asian hair structure is more brittle which means that it has to be refined many times over before it becomes the various delicate shades of blond and brunette that women in this country call for.

Since the quality of Asian hair is not so high as European it is cheaper. It is now



The Ushli Glas took! (Photo: Peter Polzer)

possible to buy wigs from large stores for as little as 70 Marks.

The modern woman's urge to deception is financing a market that is expanding at an astronomical rate. One example: An import firm in Düsseldorf sold about 81,000 Marks worth of Chinese hair to factories in this country in 1965. By 1967 the same firm had expanded the business to 5 million Marks worth and in 1969 a record level of 54 million Marks worth of business had been achieved.



The wig that gives the girl sex appeal

By way of comparison this same firm exported 4,000 million Marks worth of hair to America in 1969.

For wig-makers "dishonesty" is the best policy.

Chinese locks often follow a long and crooked path before they reach the head of women in this country. Korea imports from Japan, which the Japanese have already imported from China in exchange for machinery. The largest Korean firm exported 20 million Marks worth of "deception" to the whole world.

Indonesia also exports hair, 30 to 40 tons of it each month. Best quality strands of hair over fifty centimetres long (more than twenty inches) fetch up to 80 Marks in Hong Kong.

Wigs are likely to become cheaper and those women who cannot afford the real "deception" will have to resort to "dishonest deception", wigs made of synthetic hair.

The efforts of the chemical fibre industry have paid off. Hair from the test tube can already be distinguished from the real thing and will in the long run replace the natural product that is becoming rarer.

If the layman is confronted with examples of wigs made from real and artificial hair and asked to choose which is which through touching, sniffing and scrutinizing would fail to tell him which was which. Even experts find it difficult according to the wig firms. Reserve sets of hair of this kind can be obtained in chain stores for as little as fifty Marks already.

Clearly the biggest hits at this year's Frankfurt spring fair were lippy wigs from Hong Kong. Their quality and reasonable price made them the products from Hong Kong in greatest demand. Those who simple wished to be weak and hippies can buy long Beatie manes from Hamburg's Portofino for prices ranging between fifty and one hundred Marks.

There are also men whose high forehead reaches almost to the tips of their neck. Such men say that only one per cent of men in this country are bald, but several hundred more are to their regret not far from it.

For them there is the toupee. Carefully placed on the bald patches and stuck down it covers these unwanted areas of shining skin, gives a new youthful appearance and does not even need to be taken off at bed time.

The toupees made of genuine hair to the customers measurements and suited to his natural hair colour costs between two hundred and seven hundred Marks. This is a new market and only about five per cent of all hairpieces sold finish up on masculine heads. Wig-makers assure us that in five years at the most male vanity will have conquered male inhibitions.

The future machine but it will bring tears of joy to the eyes of all barbers. In future, madame, will shave her head and from time to time bring her collection of wigs - all except one - to the hairdresser who will wash them and perm them.

(Händelsblatt, 1 April 1970)

SOCCER

NEWS IN BRIEF World Cup selectors still none the wiser!

Cat's eyes

The weaker sex has strong vision than men, according to traffic authorities.

They held voluntary eyesight tests after his charges had trounced this licence who had weak eyesight. The tests revealed that this was true in 90 per cent of cases.

In the report on this test authorities revealed that eight men tested had perfect vision. This was true of only twenty men tested.

Great consternation was caused by the traffic authorities about the fact of people in possession of mere court licence who had weak eyesight. Both contained a note of respect. revealed that this was true in 90 per cent of cases.

Many of those participating in the test to scratch. Eyesight tends to be the man to see the world through tinted spectacles. Like his predecessor, Sepp Herberger, he tends to take a jolly view of the next hurdle.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 April 1970)

Fly and drive

Lufthansa, in cooperation with hotels and a large car-hire company, is to put a new idea into operation.

Wills live up this country's tourists in vineyard areas. The "fly and drive" scheme is a good selection of planes and self-drive cars all over Europe.

The organisers are convinced the scheme will become popular in the country for "fly and drive" scheme. The people can hurry, but so can the take their leisure with a good wine.

The idea is that visitors should know all about good German wine. The vine-growing areas are winecellars and surveying the scene. wine-producing parts so that they know how varied wines in country are.

A travel guide, containing all the needs to know about wines, is being published by the Federal Republic Tourist Office. The guide is to be well and truly earn the gate-keepers to the privilege and the money of the national team to do well. They will be well for the privilege and the money of the national team to do well. They will be well for the privilege and the money of the national team to do well.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 April 1970)

Tail storey

A complete municipal office was recently demolished in thought taken away in a long known thieves'. The office block was to be demolished right down to foundations.

According to Ludwigshafen authorities the empty one-storey building and two garages attached were to be by a motor factory.

The thieves took away everything on the roof tiles to the floorboards. The considered would be useful. They took away a brick wall and the entrance gate.

A spokesman for the Ludwigshafen municipal authorities estimated damage at approximately 30,000 Marks. (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 April 1970)

New rule

In spite of violent opposition in parish council the chairman of Bavarian folklor group said at a meeting: "We plan to make life for young girls by reducing the underwear they are obliged to wear in the national costume."

(DIE WELT, 11 April 1970)

play-off is not much to go on. Two of them have already been played without success and a final decision has yet to be reached on a number of places in the team.

The final tickets to Mexico will be awarded in the course of the matches against Ireland and Yugoslavia on 9 and 13 May and between then and the nineteenth, when the team flies to Mexico, a great deal of ground must be made up in respect of consolidation and teamwork (Seville and Stuttgart need only be recalled!).

In Seville Schön had noted with a passing glance in the direction of Günter Netzer of Mönchengladbach that it had not been Germany's game.

In Stuttgart Wolfgang Overath of Cologne and Helmut Haller of Turin were at the ready in midfield with instructions to take a hand in building up attacks and Franz Beckenbauer of Munich was there to add the finishing touches.

Yet only occasionally did the swift succession of passes materialise that in the long run would have been more than a match for any opponent. Haller was partly to blame. The Juventus player again proved unable to maintain the pace and to make use of his enormous talent. The decision as to whether Haller can be expected to regain his form is one of the more difficult ones facing trainer Herimut Schön.

In the first half Overath played at his brilliant best. He was, according to the Rumanian trainer, the spearhead of the German attack. In the second half he was played out, as he readily admitted. Something will have to be done there.

Beckenbauer performed magnificently. When he moved in to attack this country's moves went with a bang, were imaginative and promised results. Alas, he was on the defensive for too much of the time. All in all, the midfield was the bone of contention.

Back to square one and another experimental move seemed to be the watchword of the German performance. Schön can, of course, always fall back on Fichte,



Overath (left) scoring a goal in the Federal Republic versus Rumania match in Stuttgart. The score was one all. (Photo: Horst Müller)

Held, Heynckes, Löhr, Libuda, Netzer, Patzke, Schulz and Seeler, but how?

Should he try Netzer again or is Schulz the answer? With Schulz in the team Beckenbauer could move into midfield, but it would be something of a risk.

Beckenbauer was too often seen moving perplexedly around in midfield despite the fact that a man of his ability would seem to be tailor-made for the post of organiser of victory.

Lorenz, who replaced the injured Haller after an hour of play (Haller badly bruised his shoulder and will be out of action for some time), was almost a catastrophe and Roth of Munich, a hard worker who seemed ideally suited for the midfield axis, had nothing to show as outside right but good will.

The attack was accordingly in a bad way at Stuttgart. Without the support from midfield (Berti Vogts's frequent advances were not sufficient on their own) Maas, Müller and Grabowski were pretty well left to their own devices.

Maas stumbled as often as not when he gained possession and succeeded in little more than one of Uwe Seeler's famous moves, a forward kick over his own head from behind taken in the act of falling on his back, and Müller, who at long last was able to play centre-forward, proved unable to make much of his chances either.

Gerd Müller did best when offside or in combination with Beckenbauer. He will, of course, always be criticised in a game

in which he fails to score at least one goal.

Grabowski came off best. He dribbled well, flanked well (one flanking manoeuvre led to Overath's equaliser) and aimed well (twice hitting the post).

Surprisingly enough, there were even gaps in the defence. On the face of it this would appear irreconcilable with the praise of Beckenbauer but it was more due to Höttinger, who was uncertain on occasion, and to Schellinger, the other "Italian," who like Haller cannot stand the pace of Federal league play at the moment.

Karl-Heinz Schnellinger, incidentally, cast doubt on the value of dress rehearsals of this kind. He maintained that players are too nervous because of the crucial importance of these games for their selection for Mexico.

Schnellinger would prefer trials in private, yet even disregarding the substantial amount (200,000 Marks) paid in gate-money by the 73,000 spectators Helmut Schön feels that an international is a far better trial than unrealistic training games.

Helmut Schön would, however, have preferred the Rumanians to have adopted different tactics. He expressed regret that Rumania resolutely nipped German attacks in the bud. The standard of play, he maintained, suffered as a result.

The Rumanians, skilled in technique, and well trained, were obviously out to gain a prestige victory. Due to play off against England, Brazil and Czechoslovakia, they needed a boost in self-confidence. Their one-all draw in Stuttgart will certainly have helped.

Schön is certainly right in what he had to say about practising manoeuvres. In this respect the Rumanians were the worst, imaginable opponent. They enjoyed the inestimable advantage of playing as if the World Cup depended upon it and their fighting spirit paid off. The Bulgarians will no doubt adopt the same tactics.

With the pressure on a player's true worth came to light. But on balance the same questions arise as beforehand. Schulz or Beckenbauer? Müller or Seeler? And in midfield Netzer, perhaps?

Questions, questions all around and never an answer forthcoming. Not even the best of recommendations is a guarantee of success.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 April 1970)

Timing at Munich Olympics to cost 4 million Marks

Timing at the 1972 Munich Olympics will probably cost between three and four million Marks, it was stated at a press conference given in Munich by a major Swiss watch manufacturer at which various new measuring devices were displayed.

An electronic brain will make it possible to record times to within a thousandth of a second. Times can also be relayed directly to the scoreboard in the stadium and the clockface on the TV screen.

An electronic device specially devised for long-distance skiing is able to store simultaneously the times of 119 individual competitors.

Television technology has contributed towards a new photofinish technique. Special TV cameras take 100 frames a second (in contrast to the 25 frames of a conventional camera). The cameras can also be remote-controlled.

The result is particularly clear pictures making it possible to ascertain positions without the slightest doubt, something that has not always been possible in sprint finishes in the past.

Another innovation unveiled at Munich was a starting device that electronically blocks the starting pistol if an athlete jumps the gun. The pistol does not fire and lights flash instead.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 April 1970)

SA 0.05	Colombia col. \$ 1.00	Formosa	NT 5.00	Indonesia	Sp. 15.00	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.00	Sudan	PT 5.00
Algeria 10.00	Congo (Brazzaville) F.C.F.A. 30.00	France	PP 0.00	Iran	RI 10.00	Malaysia	11 d	Panama	\$ 2.00	Syria	\$ 5.00
Angola	Congo (Kinshasa)	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.00	Iraq	50 file	Mexico	11 d	Philippines	P. phil 0.00	Tanzania	SA 0.25
Australia	Costa Rica	Gambia	DM 1.00	Israel	11 d	Morocco	11 d	Portugal	21.00	Trinidad and Tobago	B 3.00
Austria	Cyprus	Guinea	cedi 0.12	Italy	11 d	Mozambique	11 d	Rhodesia	Esc. 1.00	Uganda	BW 1.00
Belgium	Cuba	Guinea-Bissau	DM 1.00	Jamaica	11 d	Nepal	11 d	Rumania	11 d	Uruguay	PT 5.00
Bolivia	Czechoslovakia	Haiti	11 d	Japan	11 d	Netherlands	11 d	Saudi Arabia	11 d	USA	PT 5.00
Brazil	Denmark	Honduras (Br.)	11 d	Korea	11 d	Netherlands Antilles	11 d	Senegal	11 d	USSR	RBL 0.10
Bulgaria	El Salvador	Hong Kong	11 d	Kuwait	11 d	Nicaragua	11 d	Sierra Leone	11 d	Venezuela	B 0.00
Burkina Faso	Guatemala	Hungary	11 d	Laos	11 d	Niger	11 d	Somalia	11 d	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.00
Burundi	Honduras	India	11 d	Lebanon	11 d	Nigeria	11 d	South Africa	11 d	Zambia	11 d
Cambodia	Kenya	Indonesia	11 d	Libya	11 d	Norway	11 d	South Korea	11 d		
Cameroon	Kuwait	Iran	11 d	Luxembourg	11 d	Pakistan	11 d	S. Viet Nam	11 d		
Canada	Laos	Iraq	11 d	Madagascar	11 d	Panama	11 d	Spain	11 d		
Chad	Lebanon	Israel	11 d								
Chile	Libya	Italy	11 d								
China	Luxembourg	Japan	11 d								
Col. 0.00	Madagascar	Korea	11 d								
		Kuwait	11 d								
		Laos	11 d								
		Lebanon	11 d								
		Libya	11 d								
		Luxembourg	11 d								
		Madagascar	11 d								